

REFERENCES AND REVIEWS

CLINICAL APPRAISAL OF CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE IN MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS—H. L. Atkings, H. G. Gregg, and G. A. Hyman. *Cancer*, 15:1076 (Sept.-Oct.) 1962.

Cyclophosphamide was administered to 37 patients, almost all of whom had solid tumors. One-third of the patients showed some response to the drug, and complications were few. The drug seemed to be most promising in undifferentiated uterine carcinoma, carcinoma of the ovary, and reticulum cell sarcoma. Leukopenia without thrombocytopenia appeared regularly. Alopecia occurred in 20 per cent of the patients.

I. ANALYSIS OF THE IMMUNE AGGLUTINATION OF RED CELLS—H. S. Goodman. *Transfusion*, 2:327 (Sept.-Oct.) 1962.

The influence of immunologic factors such as antigen and antibody heterogeneity, number of antigenic sites, and temperature on agglutination were demonstrated. A quantitative agglutination procedure was used.

II. ANALYSIS OF THE AGGLUTINATION REACTIONS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE RH SYSTEM—H. S. Goodman and L. Masaitis. *Transfusion*, 2:332 (Sept.-Oct.) 1962.

The failure of blocking Rh₀ antibody to agglutinate Rh positive cells in saline was found to be due to a disparity in the binding power of the bivalent sites of the antibody molecule. Antiglobulin antibodies link two stably attached antibody molecules. Enzyme treatment of red blood cells produces agglutination by increasing the binding power of the Rh₀ antigen. The weak agglutination of Rh₀ (D⁺) cells is due both to a deficiency of the number of antigenic sites and the weakness of their antibody binding.

Rh₀ VARIANT—D⁺: I. ITS FREQUENCY IN A MIXED POPULATION; II. ITS DETECTION WITH DIRECT TUBE TEST—P. Sturgeon. *Transfusion*, 2:234 (July-Aug.) 1962.

To estimate the frequency of ccd⁺ee in the Los Angeles blood donor population, a survey based on an initial screening with Anti-D of 18,365 bloods was made. Approximately 14 per cent (2,635) were D negative; among these, 244 were either C, D⁺, and/or E positive. Seven type ccd⁺ee bloods were found, five from negroid and two from caucasoid subjects. The respective incidence in the two groups was found to be 1 in 6,000 and 1 in 500 of the total population or, in the Rh negative population, 1 in 1,000 and 1 in 25. A direct tube "stick" test for D⁺ is described. This requires a high protein reagent and forceful centrifugation.

GRANULOMATOSIS INFANTISEPTICA—P. H. Moore and B. G. Brogdon. *Radiology*, 79:415 (Sept.) 1962.

A case of granulomatosis infantiseptica due to *Listeria monocytogenes* is recorded to illustrate the major features of this disease. The radiographic finding of a diffuse miliary or granular infiltrate superimposed on emphysematous lungs in a critically ill premature or newborn infant delivered of a febrile, or recently febrile, mother suggests the diagnosis.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN GLOMUS JUGULARE TUMORS WITH EMPHASIS ON RADIOTHERAPY—J. D. R. Miller. *Radiology*, 79:430 (Sept.) 1962.

Forty cases of biopsy-proved glomus jugulare tumor (five cases in a personal series, 35 from the literature) have been reviewed and divided into two groups on the basis of clinical features. From the results of treatment it appears that

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Ideal Fecal pH
in correction of
CONSTIPATION



encourages laxative intestinal flora
A stool pH of 6 or 5 usually indicates a normal lactobacillus flora and a pH of 7 to 9 is abnormal, indicating a deficiency of lactobacillus—the correlation being about 94%.¹

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References: 1. Raddin, J. B., and Dowell, L. B.: *Amer. J. Gastroent.* 37:24-40 (January) 1962. 2. Callaway, N. O.: Article to be published. 3. Reichert, J. L.: *Pediat. Clin. N. Amer.* 2:527-538 (May) 1955. 4. Hootnick, H. L.: *J. Amer. Geriat. Soc.* 4:1021-1030 (October) 1956.

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